- - KANSAS.

## HERE AND THERE.

THE widow of Agassiz was the first woman to cast her vote in Boston at the recent municipal elections.

MRS. HAYES was assisted in receiving her New Year's callers by four young ladies—Miss Matthews, daughter of the ex-Senator; two Misses Jones of Cincinnati, and Miss Lucy Cook, Mrs. Hayes's cousin.

JOHN MADDOCKS and Henry Quin of Dublin, the former in the clear and unencumbered possession of \$30,000 a year, and both in full possession of health and competence, committed suicide early in the century for no other reason than that they were tired of the unvaried repetitions and amusements, to them insupportably insipid, of existence.

A CHICAGO thief shaved off his mustache after robbing a lady in the street, and by that means made it impossible for her to identify him when he was arrested; but he could not long resist the desire to look his best, and three months later, when the new mustache had grown like the old one, she recognized him in a crowd, and he has been convicted.

A LITTLE boy starved to death, at Pittsburg, in consequence of a throat disease that prevented his swallowing any thing. He lived four weeks without eating or drinking. His pleadings for food were pitiful, and he frequently dreamed of enjoying sumptuous repasts, only to awake to dreadful hunger and thirst. Just before he died he asked his mother if they would have a good dinner for him in heaven.

THE German Government recognizing the danger of smoking tobacco by youths, have seriously taken the matter in hand, as it considers the practice dangerous to the constitution. In many towns the police have received orders to prevent all youths under sixteen years of age from smoking. A Belgian physician considers it causes color blindness.

A YEAR-OLD child fell out of a car window, the other day, near Parkersburg, Va., and every body supposed it would be killed. The mother was frantic with grief. The train was stopped, and a party went in search of the waif, when it was found, half a mile back, sitting on a pile of brush, crying lustily. The child was wholly uninjured, save a slight bruise on its head.

THE projector of the Sutro Tunnel is of the opinion that the hot water which is so troublesome in the Comstock mines, comes from a depth of ten or fifteen thousand feet, where the rocks are at a high temperature; also that there must be some connection between the water of the Comstock lode and that of the boiling springs at Steamboat, six or seven miles distant.

Visitors to Edison's laboratory at Menlo Park, N. Y., are warned not to enter the room where the dynamo-electric machine is at work; but they go in all the same. Several valuable watches have been spoiled by the electricity reaching their works; and one lady, on New Year's Day, stooping down to look at something near the machine, was horrified at seeing all the hairpins darting from her head to the generator, beside which she was.

MKS. ANN E. GARRISON, of South Bay City, Mich., has obtained a verdict of \$1,000 against a saloon-keeper of that place who sold her husband liquor. She sued for \$10,000 damages, alleging that before her husband commenced drinking he was worth \$15,000, and had an annual income of \$5,000; but drink took it all away and made him a drunken, shiftless creature, and unable to attend to business. He is now in California.

A NICE little tragedy was enacted at Deadwood, on New Year's Eve. Bessie Woodworth, a variety actress from Philadelphia, suicided by blowing out her brains with a revolver at the Olympic Theater. She was playing an engagement at the Olympic, and, as the clock struck 12, ringing in the New Year, put the pistol to her forehead, pressed the trigger and the deed was done. She was only 18 years old. Her lover, an actor, had cast her off.

An extraordinary operation—performed by a devotee of surgery as a restorative art—recently occurred in the Pennsylvania Hospital. A beautiful girl of 16 had been shot in the face by a jealous lover, and had apparently been disfigured for life—her whole face being pitted with shot and powder. The enthusiast, however, set to work, and, after extracting the shot, picked out each separate grain of powder with a needle. The patient has now entirely

recovered, and her skin is said to be as smooth and clear as an infant's.

THERE is a story of a nobleman who, when his purse was demanded, said to the highwayman all right, but whose that fellow looking over your shoulder, and sraightway shot the fellow dead as he turned to see. Mr. Thrupp, now superintending an Anglo-Italian railroad contract near Naples, is a chip of this block apparently. When brigands stopped him the other night he pretended to put his hand on a revolver, though he had none, and when told to remove it, or he would be shot, continued to parley with his assailants until the opportune arrival of the diligence put them to flight.

THIS story comes from Litchfield, Meeker County, Minn.: A Litchfield merchant, about 18 months ago, purchased at a small village in Massachusetts a young Newfoundland dog, which he brought by train to his Western home. The dog gave evidence of great intelligence and soon learned to carry parcels, perform tricks, etc., etc. A cat belonging to a neighbor, however, worried the dog, and some six weeks since in a fit of rage the cat was killed, for which act the dog received a severe whipping both at the hands of its mistress and master. The succeeding day the dog disappeared and nothing was known of his whereabouts until one week ago last Thursday, when a letter from the old Massachusetts home announced his arrival there in a weak and emaciated condi-

ALTHOUGH the late President Andrew Johnson did really and truly attain to the full stature of a practical tailor, and was never ashamed of it, it is not so generally known how nearly a member of the present Cabinet came to devote his life and talents to the same calling. Recently an acquaintance called upon him, bringing with him a stranger, whom he presented to the Secretary. In a short time Mr. Evarts came in, and Mr. Thompson introduced both gentlemen to him, but could not remember the stranger's name. "Mott, Randolph Mott, is my name," said the latter. "Are you Randolph Mott who used to live in Culpepper County?" asked the Secretary. "I am," said the other. "Well, Mott, I'm glad to see you," said Mr. Thompson; and turning again to the Secretary of State, he added, "Mr. Evarts, let me now introduce to you the man who taught me how to sew." then he explained that when a boy he had intended to become a tailor, and worked for a time in the shop of Mr. Mott, who was of that trade.

# Transplanted Teeth.

A Chicago dentist tells the Chicago Times that a gentleman of about 40 years of age came to him, some time ago, to have the split root of an old tooth removed. He was not willing to wear a plate to support a single tooth, and the Doctor suggested the transplanting of a molar from a living sub-The idea met with favor on the part of the gentleman when he was informed that successful operations of the kind were on record. He was not particular whose teeth ate his meat provided he got the benefit of the nutrition. Five weeks afterward a young lady premany for her jaw. She could eat better than she could talk. The Doctor suggested a weeding, or teething, out. He extracted the tooth next in the rear of the eye-tooth, scientifically speaking, the first bi-cuspid. Ten minutes after. ward he recollected that his patient, 40 years of age, was still in need of a tooth. Notwithstanding the vacancy in the latter's jaw would be that of the second bi-cuspid and on the op-posite side of the mouth, the Doctor resolved to try the experiment of cransplanting. He placed the feminine, tooth in glycerine and sent for his patient. It was nearly five hours before he arrived. The glycerine had been kept at blood heat, and when the gentleman came, the pulpor nerve of the tooth was removed and the roots were filled with gold. The gentleman's tooth, or what remained of it, was then extracted and the young lady's was immediately transferred to his jaw. It was firmly tied to the adjoining teeth and his jaws bandaged together for that night. By the third day the Doctor was satisfied from the lack of inflammation and the freedom from pain that the operation would be successful. On the ninth day the ligatures were removed and, on the fourteenth, the tooth was quite firm; from that time on it continued to grow firmer in its attachment to the jaw until at the end of six weeks it was as useful for masticating as its neighbors. In color and size the matching was nearly perfect. The only difference between the transplanted tooth and the original one was in the shape of the roots; that of the latter was single while the former had a double root, but the socket could

hardly have been better filled.

## SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

ANNUAL meetings of the stockholders of a number of Southern railroads have been held recently, and all of them report gratifying financial progress.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia anticipates a considerable profit to the State from the inspection of fertilizers during the present year.

A VEIN of platinum has just been discovered in South Granville, Washington County, N. Y. The discovery will probably exercise some influence on the price of this expensive but necessary article.

A NOSTRUM named "malco," much vaunted in some parts of Europe as a prophylactic against the plague and all infectious diseases, consists of a little carbonate of ammonium, seented with oil of roses, and carbolic acid. It is put up in a small leathern case, and is worn suspended from the neck.

PROF. BECHI has detected traces of boron in the marls and limestones of Montecantini, in Carrara marble, in basalts and lavas from Etna, and in Trachytes from Tuscany. He has also discovered it in the ashes of plants, and in albumen from the blood of oxen. He has found vanadium in argillaceous limestones, in shales, sands, and the ashes of plants.

A TELEGRAPH operator named May, at Valencia, discovered a singular property possessed by the new metal selenium, through which no electricity would pass until the metal was exposed to the light. Siemens, of Germany, constructed what he calls a silenium eye, a hollow ball with lens and cornea, the metal forming the retina, which was connected with a galvanic current. The pupil would contract and the eye-lids wink under a flood of light.

PROF. COPE has made a communication to the Philadelphia Academy of Science showing grounds for a belief that the physical structure of man is changing, so that at a future time it will be possible to distinguish two "species" based upon the character of the teeth. He refers to the frequently observed dentition of man. This consists in the absence of the third molars and external superior incisors. From a study of dentition in recent fossil vertebrate animals Prof. Cope finds that a similar change in dentition has characthrized successive forms in the lower animals, and conceives that they will be attended with similar results in man.

MR. R. BELL states that on the east coast of Hudson Bay there is "abundant evidence that the sea-level is falling at a comparatively rapid rate," that since the posts of the Hudson Bay Company were established at the mouths of the various rivers there has been an increasing difficulty in approaching them with large crafts; that it amounts to probably between five and ten feet a century. Mr. Bell states that this sinking is apparent also on the west coast of the bay at the mouth of Nelson and Have's Rivers; that an island, "Mile Lands," now several feet above the high tide, was "within the recollection of the generation preceding the present one, submerged at high tide."

THE last year was marked by a revival of railroad building, and a greater number of miles of road were laid down than in any year since 1873. The total mileage built was 3,738-Kansas leading with 498 miles, Minnesota following with 394, Iowa with 371, Dakota with 220, Ohio with 213, Missouri with 188, Texas with 187, Tennessee with 176, Utah with 127, Nebraska with 125, New Mexico with 125, and other States and Territories with smaller numbers. Of the whole number of miles laid 728 were of narrow-gauge. It is observable that the heaviest part of railroad building is in the West. The Eastern States seem to have their equipments of railroads complete; but the West is still to be ironed, and the work of doing this must tax our energies and our credit, too, for

many years to come. In the Botanical Gazette Prof. Gray draws attention to Poisson's account of the beheading of flies by Menizelia ornata, the victims being caught in the barbs of this plant. The flies, attracted by the viscid matter in certain of the bristles, "thrust in their proboscis between the thickly set bristles to feed upon the secretions of the glands between and below. The barbs interpose no obstacles to this, but when the proboscis is withdrawn its dilated and cushionlike tip catches in the barbs and holds all fast. The harder the backward pull the firmer and the more extensive the attachment to the sharp barbs; the wounded and impaled organ becomes congested and swollen, and the insect is seldom able to disengage it. Especially is this the case with the larger flies. Some perish by exhaustion, but more of them, passing round and round in a circle and in one and the same direction, come to an end by twisting their heads

#### Honor to a Little Heroine.

A few months ago, as the readers of the Express will remember, the facts were published relative to a heroic deed performed by Maggie Geddes, a little nine-year-old girl of this city. Maggie and other children were playing to the rear of the home of her parents, at the Alamo Mills, when a neighbor's child fell down an embankment into the millrace. The walls bordering the race extended about twelve feet above the water, which ran very briskly in a eurrent nearly five feet deep. Little Maggie, being a good swimmer for her age, no sooner observed the child floating along with the current, in a drowning condition, than did she spring headforemost into the stream to save the child's life. Seizing it by the hair, she swam with the little one to the shore, and held fast to a root with one hand, while with the other she grasped the child, until assistance arrived and she and her precious burden were rescued. It must be remembered, also, that the point where little Maggie sprang into the race was but a few feet above a large wheel that moves the machinery of the mill, rendering her deed the more dangerous, and coloring it with a brighter degree of heroism. Had Maggie delayed a quarter minute, the drowning child would have passed under the wheel of the mill and been lost forever, and had little Maggie not been a good swimmer, her fate would have been the same. The deed was one so truly noble that after the Express made reference to it the item traveled far and wide. It reached the columns of probably half the newspapers in America. And now it has reached Congress, and the lifesaving bureau and Congressmen intend naming one of the principal life-saving stations of the American coasts after Maggie Geddes, the little heroine. The Express has been written to for the little girl's name and has forwarded it, and now the adventurers of the ocean may strive to emulate little Maggie's example as they east their eyes upon a monument to the honor of her name .- San Antonio (Tex.) Express.

#### Edison and the Scientists.

Edison, whose excusions in the field of applied science entitle him to a hearing, out of the abundance of his own experience pronounces text-books and authorities in science misleading. "There are two classes of scientists," he says-"first, the pure scientists without practical knowledge, and next the practical men without any science. You take the pure scientists-mind you, I don't speak of such men as Faraday, Regnault, Bunsen, nor such men as Maxwell, or Si. William Thompson; what they say is so is so; because they proved it before they said so; but take a whole pile of them I can name and you will find uncertainty if not imposition in half of what they state as scientific truth. Those men did not work for money, and they had only reputation to work for. They have time and again set down experiments as done by them, curious, out-of-the-way experiments that they never did, and upon which they founded so-called scientific truths. I have been thrown off the track often by them, and for months at a time. You see a great name and you believe in it. Try the experiment yourself and you find the result altogether different." Edison went on to give his own experience with chemicals and metals, and to show that the doctors generally disagreed and were equally erroneous. "I tell you," he adds, "I'd rather know nothing about a thing in science, nine times out of ten, than what the books would tell me-for practical purposes, for applied science, the best science, the only science. I'd rather take the thing up and go through with it myself. I'd find out more about it than any one could tell me, and I'd be sure of what I knew. That's the thing. Professor this or that will controvert you out of the books, and prove out of the books that it can't be so, though you have it right in the hollow of your hand all the time, and could break his spectacles with it. never take any body's word that any thing can't be done, if I as much as suspect that it can."

APPLE PUDDING.—Peel and core six large apples, stew them in six table-spoonfuls of water, with the rind of a lemon; when soft beat them to a pulp, add six ounces of melted butter, the same of sugar, six well beaten eggs, half a gill of water and a teaspoonful of lemon-juice; line a dish with puff paste, and when baked stick all over the top thin chips of candied citron and lemon-peel.

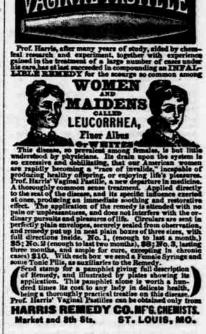
It is not wise to cut off large limbs from fruit trees in the winter, but for twig-pruning this season of the year is the best. One has plenty of time to do this work, and can attend to it person-

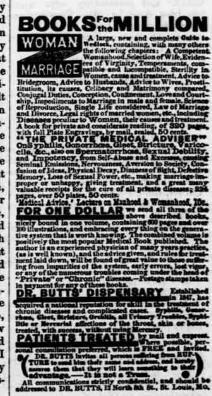


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